## VOTING TO REFUND DIRECT TAXES.

Passage by the House of the Bill Against Which Democrats Have Bravely Fought.

MEMORABLE FILIBUSTERING RECALLED

Farmers, Overburdened with Taxation, Conclude to Legislate for Themselves.

RIVAL PACIFIC CABLE.

[BY THLEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] HERALD BUREAU, CORBER FIFTEENIN AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1891.

The House to-day passed the Direct Tax bill after strong opposition by the democrats. Its consideration was first opposed by Mr. Mills (dem.), and by Mr. Herbert (dem.), of Alabama, who charged that it was the unmistakeable purpose of gentlemen on the other side to bankrupt the government so that the democratic party, when it came into power in the House, instead of being able to reduce taxation for which it had been elected), would be obliged to increase taxation in order to pay the debts heaped up by this Congress.

Mr. Oates (dem.), of Alabama, made a constitu-tional argument against the bill and was followed by Mr. Cummings (dem.), of New York, who said that the measure appealed to the avarice of the States and to the fear of members. It proposed to rob the poor for the benefit of the rich. He would gladly put \$2,000,000 into the treasury of New York if he thought the State was entitled to it, but conscientiously he could not do it.

Mr. Spinola (dem.), of New York, contended that the measure was unconstitutional and further that the government could not afford the necessary ex-

Mr. Springer (dem.), of Illinois, maintained that the United States owed nothing to any State, and that Congress had no authority to raise money in order to give it to the States. If this could be resorted to then the power of Congress could be used to raise taxes to pay the debts not only of the United States but the debts of all the several

Mr. Grosvenor (rep.), of Ohio, favored the measure. The question presented was whether the government could do justice in one way or the other-either by compelling the defaulting States to pay their quota or to refund to the States which had paid the tax the amount levied.

Mr. Caswell, (rep.) of Wisconsin, in charge of the bill, offered an amendment providing that no money shall be paid to any State or Territory until the Legislature thereof shall have accepted, hy

the Legislature thereof shall have accepted, hy resolution, the sum appropriated in full satisfaction of all claims against the United States on account of the levy and collection of the tax.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, offered as an amendment to Mr. Caswell's amendment a proposition to test the constitutionality of the cotton tax. Then, as a substitute for both amendments, Mr. Oates offered an amendment reviving for one year the right of action in the Court of Claims, under the provisions of the "Captured and Abandoned Property" act. This substitute was offered out of order, and, on Mr. Grosvenor's objection, was ruled out.

Mr. Oates' amendment was lost—yeas 81, näys 198.

Mr. Caswell's amendment was adopted. The previous question was then ordered on the bill—yeas 174, nays 96.

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, moved a recommitment.
Lost—yeas 84, nays 177.

The bill was then passed.—yeas 172, nays 101.

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Taylor, of Ohio, and Mr. Oates as conferrees on the Direct Tax bill.

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WHAT THE BILL IS.

The Direct Tax bill is a measure to refund to the States from which it was collected a tax laid by Congress in 1861. The tax was properly laid, but the total amount was not collected from all the States. In 1888, during the Fiftieth Congress, with the assistance of Mr. Randall the republican protectionists in the House Committee on Rules succeeded in getting the bill before the House. It had the solid support of the whole republican side of the House and a number of democrats. It was held out as a bribe to Southern members to vote against their party, in order to get large sums of money refunded to their States.

It was regarded as the entering wedge to doplate the Treasury. It called for a distribution of lites millions. It was regarded as the pilot fish for that great shark, the Cotton Tax Repayment bill, which called for sixty-nine millions. There was danger that enough democratic vould desert their party to carry the measures.

At this juncture Mr. Oates of Alabama, McMillin of Tennessee, and other Democratic leaders resorted to filibustering to defeat the scheme, and succeeded in organizing the most remarkable obstructive tactics ever witnessed in the House of Representatives. They marshalled eighty determined men who for weeks prevented all legislation and defeated a vote on the Direct Tax bill, only ceasing their tactics whea the other side agreed to make no further effort to pass the bill at that session if it should be allowed to come to a vote at the next session. On December 12, 1888, President Cleveland killed it by a pocket vote.

ANOTHER KANSAS FABMER ABMER ABMER NEVER IN WASHING-

ANOTHER KANSAS FARMER ARRIVES IN WASHING-

TON TO STUDY LEGISLATION.

"A large majority of the people of Kansas are in favor of as little turiff as possible. 'Kausas farmers are coming to see that the pro-

tective policy is injuring them.

"The tariff is a tax and they feel it."

These were not the utterances of a democrat. They are the sentiments of a man who represents the farmers of the West, Mr. John Davis, of Kansas, Farmers' Alliance member-elect to the next House, who arrived in Washington to-day.

I found Mr. Davis to be well posted upon the live sades of the hour. His foregoing remarks were the opening sentences of an interview I had with

the opening sentences of an interview I had with him.

"The Farmers' Alliance movement," said Mr. Davis, "is progressive and will continue. Morever, it is independent of both the old parties.
"I feel very sure that none of the Alliance members from either Kansas or Nebraska will go into a caucus with either party. I certainly will not."

"To what do you attribute the Farmers' Alliance mevement?" I asked.

"A demand for an increased volume of currency, mainly. The circulation has not been increased with the growth of the population. The money question is the main one, although in Kansas there has been a revolution on the tariff question. The value of our products has undergone a shrinkage through the scarcity of money. We have been overburdened with taxation. These two elements have produced a feeling of discontent among the eximers, who have set themselves to remedy the evils of which they complain.

"To sum up the matter, our demands are, first, increased currency; second, reduced railway freight rates; third, a reduction of the tariff."

"Will the Farmers' Alliance be an element in the next Presidential campaign?" I asked.

"Undoubedly. If we cannot elect a Farmers' Alliance ticket, we may throw the election into the louse. I think it likely that Waver, of Iowa, and leak, of North Carolina, will be the ticket."

TIENTION CALLED TO THE DENIAL OF THE

BIGHT OF SUFFRAGE IN MASSACHUSETTS, Some time ago the House Judiciary Committee ordered a favorable report on a resolution which had been referred to it, authorizing the committee to inquire into and ascertain whether in the constitutions or legislative enactments of any States there are provisions which practically amount to a denial of the right of suffrage to certain of their citizens, and whether in consequence the repre-

cifizens, and whether in consequence the representation of those States in the House of Representatives should be reduced under the provisions of the four-teenth amendment to the constitution.

Mr. Caswell will report the resolution to the flowes, and in his report will call attention to the fact that the constitutions both of Massachusotts and Bouth Carolina appear to be in violation of the iederal constitution, and that there is a good warrant for a Coursessional investigation.

The democrats opposed the adoption of the report and will make two minority reports to the House.

A COMPANY OFFERS TO LAY A PACIFIC CABLE WITHOUT COST TO THE UNITED STATES,

The opponents of the Pacific cable subsidy chome have a new weapon to use in their fight against the subsidy idea. Another company has appeared which proposes to build a longer cable without a subsidy. The Pacine Cable Company asks the government to give them \$3,000,000 to aid

in laying a cable to Honeluiu, a distance of 2,000 miles. The other company proposes to build to Shanghai, 6,500 miles, and asks for nothing but the revival of a charter granted to it by Congress August 16, 1876, and which expired in 1879, no cable having been laid.

This old company was formed by Celso Casar Marino, and in it were Senator Leland Stanford, Mr. J. C. Flood and several other California millionnaires. They were promised a subsidy of 21,000,000 by the Hawaiian government as soon as the cable was laid. The capitalists did not see a sufficient and speedy return for their money, the scheme fell through and the charter lapsed. Mr. Marino now represents to Congress that the company is ready to go ahead without any subsidy if the charter is revived. The opposition to the subsidy idea is very strong, and to defeat it an extension of the old company's charter will be urged.

Representative McCreary, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said to-night:—'Il shall oppose the subsidy scheme, for I believe that a proposition will be made to lay the cable without cost to the United States.'

SECRETARY FOSTER.

MR. WINDOM'S SUCCESSOR CONFIRMED-MB. TELLER MAKES FUN OF THE PRESIDENT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1891.
"I may be mistaken in my estimate of Mr. Foster. He may be the big brainy man that the gentlemen from Ohio have represented him to be. But if this be true, all I can say for him is that ne'll be mighty lonesome before the end of his

This jibe at the President and his Cabinet Ministers was received in the Senate to-day with shouts of laughter. The "giber" was a republican Senstor, Mr. Teller, of Colorado. He gave his humor full play during the consideration in executive session of Mr. Foster's nomination as Secretary of

President Harrison would not have felt flattered great merriment in which the republicans joined more heartily than did the democrats.

You would not have called Senator Sherman a cold man if you had heard him to-day. The current reports, which picture Mr. Sherman as "frigid and unapproachable," are wholly misleading, and based upon a mistaken estimate of his character. None of these terms can with propriety be applied to him. He is in truth a kindly, agreeable gontleman, and to-day he surprised his oldest friends by the warmth of his eulogium upon Mr. Foster. Sen-ator Payne followed briefly in a manner no less complimentary. Then Mr. Teller took the floor

complimentary. Then Mr. Teller took the floor again. He referred sarcastically to the flattering remarks of the gentleman who had preceded him, and closed with the words in which he predicted a lonesome time in the Cabinet for Mr. Foster if he should prove to be a big, brainy man.

Mr. Sherman looked very solemn and was not apparently impressed by the "jibers" humor.

Still later, when Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, offered a few characteristic observations concerning the new "goldbug" Scoretary, Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, interrupted him with the remark that the President had an unpleasantly bad habit of "handing his friends the bottle, but keeping the whiskey himself."

Mr. Foster was then confirmed.

"A SOUND MONEY MAN."

Ex-Governor Charles Foster, the new Secretary of the Treasury, came down town yesterday afternoon from the Fifth Avenue Hotel with his old friend and business associate, General Samuel Thomas The two gentlemen went to General Thomas' office at the East Tonnessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad headquarters in the Union Trust building.

"Wall street is anxious to know if any change in the policy of the Treasury Department is to be expected," I suggested to Mr. Foster.

"Well," was the reply, "I see no reason for making any departure from the lines laid down by Mr. Windom, whose administration of the office seems to have given general satisfaction." And then, in the course of a general conversation—for several of the General's friends surrounded him to tender their congratulations—he said that he was in favor of "honest money" and expressed him seif as not in favor of the free coinage of silver. "I am a sound money man," said Mr. Foster several times in the course of the conversation.

There is a good deal of speculation at the Custom House as to what kind of a civil service reformer the new Secretary of the Treasury is going to be. Over a year ago, it may be remembered, Collector Erhardt recommended the removal from the civil service competitive lists of such places as chief clerks, engineers and skilled workmen, for the reason that the heads of divisions abould have the right to select their own responsible first assistants.

SENATOR WILSON DEAD.

HE EXPIRES OF HEART FAILURE JUST AFTER BEING ELECTED FOR ANOTHER TERM. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] HERALD BURRAU,
CORNER FIFTMENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, Fob. 24, 1891.

Senator Ephriam King Wilson, of Maryland, died suddenly at his apartments at the Hamilton House. in this city, at ten o'clock this evening. His malady was heart failure, superinduced by an attack of cholera morbus on Saturday last, His condition was not regarded as critical until a late hour this afternoon, when he began sinking, despite the efforts of his three physicians to resuscitate him. Senator Wilson was a modest, unobtrusive gentleman of the old school. He was highly esteemed by his Senatorial collesques, a number of whom, as well as the members of his family, were present at the time of his death. A few mouths ago the Legislature of Maryland re-elected him for another term of six years.

LAWYER AND LAWMARER.

Ephraim K. Wilson was born in Snow Hill, Worcester county, Md., December 22, 1821. His father, whose full name he bore, was one of the most accomplished gentlemen and lawyers of his day. died. He attended school at the academy of Snow Hill until he was fifteen years old, when he entered a store in Philadelphia as a clerk. He remained there one year, when Judge Asa Spence, one of the judges of the circuit and who had married his sister, saw that the boy gave promise of a useful career, and generously assumed the ex-pense of his education, inducing him to return to

Young Wilson then went to Washington Acad-Young Wilson then went to Washington Academy, in Somernst county, and thence to Jefferson College, Uannonsburg, Fa., where he graduated in 1840. He taught school for about six years afterward, first in Washington Academy, and then in Snow Hill Academy, studying law in the meantime. In 1847 he was elected a member of the House of Delegates from Worcester. The spring of 1848 he opened a law office in Snow Hill. He readily obtained clients and for twenty years practised successfully. The courts and trial tables affected his health, and in the summer of 1867 he withdrew from the practice of law and retired to his farm, leaving his large business with his partner.

ired to his farm, leaving his large business with his partner.

In 1852 he was an Elector on the Pierce and King ticket, and distinguished himself by his speeches in the cauvass. He then became the acknowledged leader of the democratic party in Worcester county and exercised a large inducence in the State councils of the party. After retiring from the Bar he accepted the position of examiner and treasurer of the School Board of Worcester county, which he only held one year, resigning in 1869.

In 1852 he was elected to Congress, and in the hall of the House of Representatives earned a reputation which rew men gain in a single term. He declined renomination and again retired to private life. When Judge Franklin died, in 1878, the Governor appointed him to the vacancy in the First circuit. He was elected to the same position November 4, 1879, without opposition. In 1863 he married Mary Dickerson, daughter of Peter Dickerson, of Worcester county, who died, leaving him with two children. In 1869 he again married, this time Julia A. Knox, daughter of James Knox, of Snow Hill.

Judge Wilson was always regarded as free from Judge Wilson was always regarded as free from

TO TEST THE M'KINLEY BILL. CHICAGO, Feb. 24, 1891 .- Judge Blodgett this morning decided the case of Marshall, Field & Co. against John M. Clark, Collector of Customs, in-

volving the validity of the McKinley bill. He

"The best disposition the Court can make of the matter is to affirm the decision of the appraisers at New York and allow the case to go directly to the New 107K and allow the case to go directly to the Supreme Court. I will say, however, that the Court was much impressed with the chain of reason advanced by the appellant, and it might be difficult for the argument to be met by the other side. However, the McKimley bill has become the operating mechanism by which the government collects its duties, and an adverse decision in this case might seriously disarrange the existing arrangement of this service. There should be finding of fasts that this Court found the case of sufficient importance to warrant an appeal to the Supreme Court." An appeal will be prayed at once-

QUIXOTIC ATTACK ON CITY GAS WORKS.

Assemblyman Mullaney's Measure to Enable Residents to Worry the Companies.

NEW EXCISE BILL.

Provision Made for Sunday Selling of Liquors and for Their Sale After Hours in Cases of Necessity.

HOW RICH PEOPLE DODGE TAXES.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ALEANY, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1891.-Mullaney is a daisy

The HERALD bas paid its respects to several of his little bills already this session, but Dominick is not dismayed. He bobbed up seronely to-day with a star effort. Its title should be "For the abolition Dominick's bill provides that any citizen, busi-

make a sworn complaint to the Board of Health that the odors from gas works are obnoxious, a nuisance and prejudicial to health. The Board must then within three days summon a jury of ten persons, living or doing business within two city blocks of the gas works. Five shall be residents and five property owners, but none shall have relations other than as consumers with the company. Failure to answer the summons is a misdemeanor, This jury is to be separately examined on oath as to the alleged nuisance, and the company cannot be represented by counsel or ask questions at the investigation. The inquest cannot last over ten days, and at its close, if the ract of a nuisance is proven, notice shall be served on the company within two days to abate the nuisance within ninety days. Two days after the service of this notice the company must execute a bond to the city, with surities, to be approved by the Comp-

within the allotted time. Failure to execute this bond forfeits the charter. When the ninety days of grace are ended the Board of Health must visit the locality and see if its orders have been carried out. If the nuisance is abated on their report the Comptroller shall release the bond. If not, it shall be forfeited and the Board shall at once cause the arrest of the company's officers-manager and engineer. On conviction they shall be punished by a fine of \$1,000 each or imprisoned three months, or both. If further complaint is made within one year and is sustained, the charter of the offending company is forfeited. Any member of the Health Board wilfully neglecting to carry out this law is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a \$5,000 fine or one year's imprisonment, or both.

troller in the sum of \$50,000, to abate the nuisance

When the provisions of this measure became known in the Assembly even the hardened members caught their breath. Then they looked around for the bold Dominiek, but he had escaped. THE WINE-AT-BALLS BILL DENGUNCED

Just before adjournment came a whisper that the excise fight was about to be precipitated in the House. The preliminary Stadler and Hildreth skirmishes were nowhere. Ham Fish had already rapped his dear friend Blumenthal sharply over the knuckles with a resolution from the Excise Reform Association of New York. This denounced the Stadler One o'Clock bill as "conducive to dis order and dissipation, and opposed to the wishes of the respectable part of the community." Bluof the respectable part of the community." Blumenthal raved, but Fish only laughed, while the members chuckled at his sleek way of getting even. Mr. Schaff fathered the new excise measure, George Campbell, president of the State Liquor Dealers' Association; Morris Lekulsky, chairman of the State Excise Committee; Peter Seery and William Padian, of the New York Central Association, brought in the bill and looked serencly on, it was whispered that ex-Judge Bedford drew the measure, which represented two years of hard work on the part of the liquor dealers. It was also said that the issue would be forced.

THE NEW EXCISE BILL.

that the issue would be forced.

THE NEW EXCISE SILL.

The new bill contains the following provisions:—
In all cities of more than fifteen thousand inhabitants the Mayor shall appoint the Excise Commissioners and that in cities of less than fitteen thousand inhabitants three Commissioners shall be elected to hold office for three years. In towns the three Commissioners shall be city of New York the Commissioners' shalls be fixed by the Commissioners' shalls be fixed by the Common Council. In New York the salaries shall not exceed \$5,006. In towns the Commissioners shall not receive more than \$3 a day while in session. The Commissioners may appoint clerks and inspectors and in cities an attorney. No liquor will be sold without a license except in quantities of not less than five gallons at a time in cities or towns where no license to sell quantities of less than five gallons exists. Boards of excise may grant licenses to sell riquor in quantities of less than five gallons and the license fees shall be as follows:—

grant hoches to soil fiquor in quantities of less than five gallons and the license fees shall be as follows:—

To keepers of hotels and saloons, to sell liquor, wine, ale and beer, to be drunk on or off the premises, in cities not less than \$30 nor more than \$250, and in towns not less than \$30 nor more than \$250, and in towns not less than \$30 nor more than \$250, and in towns not less than \$30 nor more than \$250, and in towns not less than \$30 nor more than \$150; to drug stores, to sell on prescription, \$30; to eating houses, in cities not less than \$30 nor more than \$150; to drug stores, to sell on prescription, \$30; to eating houses, in cities not less than \$30 nor more than \$150. Holders of eating house licenses shall furnish liquor only to persons at the same time they are supplied with food, and there must be cooking facilities on the premises. Licenses shall be granted by boards of excise only when local regulations not inconsistent with this act have been complied with and when a bond of \$250 has been executed, with two surcties that the conditions shall be complied with and that the premises shall not become disorderly or any gambling be permitted thereon. No licenses shall be granted except to persons of good moral character. Licenses shall not become disorderly of assigned, with the permission of the boards of excise, or devised by will, licenses may be revoked for felony, false representation, permitting gambling or keeping a disorderly house, or if a girl under system not a member of the licensee's family is employed to sell liquor.

iquor.

If shall be a misdemeanor for any officer of the aw to attempt to induce a licensee to violate the

It shall be a misdemeanor for any officer of the law to attempt to induce a licensee to violate the law.

Any person selling without a license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from \$25 to \$200. Should a license be refused the applicant may apply to a court of record for a writ of certiorari to review the action of the board of excise. Any common carrier employing drunk-ards, after notice of the fact has been given, shall be liable for injuries received by passengers. Commissioners may be removed by mayors or county judges for neglect of duty after due hearing has been given.

The Comptroller may grant licenses to transportation companies without licenses from boards of excise at not less than \$30 for each ear or boat in which sales are made. Any licensee may sell beer or liquor or beer to a minor; if the latter present a written order stating the amount wanted and signed by such minor's parent or guardian or employer. Any person who sends a minor for liquor other than as above provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SPECIAL LICENSES.

In cities of over fifteen thousand inpabitants

other than as above provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

In cities of over fifteen thousand inhabitants licenses may be granted to associations giving entertainments to sell liquor after one A. M. for a fee of from \$5 to \$15. Special licenses may be granted for sales between one and five A. M., in cases of public necessity, at a fee of \$30 to \$250. No liquor shall be sold in jalls, renitentiaries, houses of refuge or juvenile reformatories without a permit from the physician of such institution, and none shall be sold within two hundred yards of the premises on which agricultural fairs are being held, excepting in cities of over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants.

Liquor may be sold on Sunday between one o'clock and midnight. No sales shall be made between one and five A. M. except as provided, or within 200 feet of polling places. Husbands, wives, children, parents, guardians and employers or others injured in person, property or means of support in consequence of infoxication shall have cause for action against the person selling the liquor.

liquor.

THE RILL WILL BE STRONGLY OFFORED.

Leader McCleiland looked troubled when the provisions of the bill were made known. The Sunday clause will hall the bill doad for there are at least 26 democrat in the house who will never vote for such a provision. Even with the clause stricken out, it will have so prejudiced the granger element that it is doubtful if their men will dare to vote for the bill. It is feared that unless a fight on the

bill can be averted, the short session idea will be only a dream.

only a fream.

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

A strict measure to prevent insurance companies forming pools or entering into any arrangement to fix rates was introduced by Gould, of Lewis county. The penalty provided is revocation of charter by the Superintendent of Insurace.

I. Sam Johnson put in a bill amending the constitution so as a sailow the Legislature by enactment to send contested election cases to the courts. The House adjourned with the prospect of a hot party fight to-morrow over the report of Colonal Webster's committee custing Assemblyman Dunlop, of Montgomery. A call of the House has been noticed, and Acker, the republican leader, has warned his democratic friends that he proposes to rip up the committee's report if he does nothing else this session.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXATION.

else this session.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXATION.

Comproller Myers' reply to the Senate's inquiry concerning the probable effects of the "listing" system of taxation was received to-day. The Comptroller evidently does not think highly of the listing plan. He was asked as well for recommendations for a general law to equalize the burden of taxation.

Comproller evidently does not think highly of the listing plan. He was asked as well for recommendations for a general law to equalize the burden of taxation.

Mr. Myers begins his report by calling attention to the importance of the question, and says that this essential feature of the machinery of government is now and has always been administered under laws defective in their provision and often unjust in their application. He condemns the patchwork system of amendments that seems to be still the favorite method of dealing with the subject, and, notwithstanding the fact that several commissions have tried a frame new and comprehensive laws on the subject since 1820, he suggests still another commission to devise a practical and equitable system of reaching all personal property liable to taxation.

How Taxation is bodged.

In reference to personal property in New York city the Computeller says:—"This city is peculiarly situated; it lies adjacent to other States, so that owners of personal property, while doing business here, evade taxation on it by residing outside of the State jurisdiction. Many wealthy persons also reside in other counties in the State, or have summer houses in the country and winter houses in the city. A large personal tax is now collected in this city from such persons, who would give up their city residence entirely and live in family hotels in the winter, thus avoiding all personal taxes rather than submit to the inquisitorial and offensive system or 'listing' or returning their property under coath. That system would drive out of the city and the State much personal property from which taxes are now derived. The listing system would not overcome the difficulty of reaching personal property in this city. Honest men of moderate means would make returns, while unscrupulous men would evade the law by various devices, as they do now, and thus poor men would bear the burden of personal taxation, while those more able to pay would escape it. Instead of being beneficial and equitable in its o

ing the State. It requires a constitutional amendment.

It provides for an enumeration of the people in 1895 and every ten years thereafter. The Senate shall consist of not less than thirty-two members and the House of not less than one hundred and twenty-eight. The former are to serve two years, the latter one year. The Senate districts are to remain as at present constituted, but after the enumeration the Legislature shall add to the representation of any district one Senator for every additional 250,090 inhabitants, and the division of the districts within the districts shall be altered so that each district may contain an equal number of people. Each district shall consist of contiguous territory.

that each district may contain an equal number of people. Each district shall consist of contiguous territory.

Members of the Assembly are to be apportioned among the several counties according to population. The Assembly districts are to remain as now fixed until after the next enumeration, but when reapportioned no county is to have a less number of representatives than was assigned to it in 1879. When the enumeration shows a county to be entitled to more representation it shall have an additional member for every seventy-five thousand inhabitants.

ditional member for every seventy-five thousand inhabitants.

Such is Vedder's plan and it is pronounced mere buncombe. Under it New York would have to wait until 1896 for the increased representation to which it is entitled, and even then those counties whose representation is now excessive as measured by the standard of population would retain their present quota.

Senator Robertson's bill, relating to mortgages, passed to-day, it provides that it shall not be necessary to file as a chattel mortgage any mortgage which has been or shall hereafter be executed by any telegraph or telephone company upon real and personal property and which has been or shall be recorded as a mortgage on real estate in each county, or in or through which the mortgaged telegraph or telephone line therein described runs.

cantor put in a bill amending the actestablishing a naval militia. Each butchlon of the Naval Reserve artillery shall be commanded by a lieutenant commander and shall consist of four batteries. Each battalion shall have one full lieutenant and one of the junior grade, two ensigns and one bugler: thirty-five petty officers and men shall be minimum and eighty petty officers and men the maximum. The staff of each battalion shall consist of an adjutant, ordnance officer, paymaster and surgeon.

and surgeon.

PURE DAINT PRODUCTS.

Coggeshall introduced a bill amending the act to prevent deception in the sale of dairy products. The object is to stop the use of oleomargerine and kindred products in boarding houses, in lumber camps and in similar places where men are hired and paid for services partly in money and partly in board. in board.

Senator Emerson introduced a bill providing that the State shall pay over no moneys to charita-

mitted.

Stewart had a bill authorizing the Mayor of New York to appoint five commissioners, to serve without pay, who shall examine all the pending legislation affecting the public school system of New York city and shall report thereon to the Legislature.

WHY EX-JUDGE BEDFORD INDORSES THE SUN-DAY SELLING BILL.

Hearing that ex-Judge Gunning S. Bedford, As sistant District Attorney, was familiar with the bill to legalize Sunday sales of beer and wine introduced at Albany yesterday, I called upon him and asked him what he knew about it.

"I have not seen the bill since it has been amended." he replied, "but I understand that the amendments are slight and that its main provision is retained, which allows the selling of light wine and beer on Sanday from one o'clock in the afternoon, I believe, until twelve o'clock at night."

"Do you believe that such a law will meet with public approval?" I asked.

"I do," replied ex-Judge Bedford, confidently "because it will remove what is at present virtually a discrimination between the rich and the poor. The rich man who belongs to a club can get just as much to drink there on Sunday as he can on Mon-The rich man who is a guest at a hotel can get drinks on Sunday, provided he drinks in an orderly way. I know of no reason why a poor man should not be allowed to get a glass of beer or light wine at a saloon on Sunday during certain hours, provided everything is conducted in an orderiv way and no loungers are allowed about the premises. At present it is illegal for a poor man to get a glass of heer at a saloon on Sunday at any hour of the day. I do not believe that this right restriction meets with popular approval, and, as everybody knows, a law which is not supported by public opinion is very apt to be disregarded."

THE SUND DOON OFERTON.

opinion is very apt to be disregarded."

"As a matter of fact, is not the poor man new able to get all he wants to drink on Sundays by availing himself of the side door?"

"Inta is a question which I am not prepared to answer; but if he does, because of his poverty, he has to do it in a sneaking and illegal way, while the rich man, because of his wealth, can do it in a perfectly legal and legitimate way. There is no common sense reason why the poor man who drinks beer on Sunday should be regarded as a law breaker.

"There are no more law abiding record."

breaker.

"There are no more law abiding people in the world than the Germans. In Germany it is a very common spectacle to see the German with his little family drinking beer on Sundays in some beer garden. I do not think that the German becomes a worse citizen because he drinks beer on Sunday. I do not think it can be shown that crime is increased because in Germany the German drinks beer with his family on Sundays, And I don't know why he should not enjoy the sameprivilege here."

EXEMPTE OF THE FROPOSED LAW.

"What do you think will be the general effect of such a law?"

"What do you think will be the general effect of such a law?"
"I think that it will have a good effect. I believe it would result in a rigid enforcement of the law with respect to the hours when liquor is not to be sold on Sundays. At all events it will do away with all this miserable hypocriey and sneaking business connected with the violation of the present Sunday liquor laws. I believe that the law will pass, because it is founded on common sense and not on Puritanical blue laws, which are entirely out of place in this great metropolis. Only narrow minded people will seek to prevent the passage of such a law."

IMPROVEMENT OF STATE ROADS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1891.-The second an nual meeting of the New York State Roads Improvehonor the requisition on the ground that he did not recognize Mr. Bulkeley as Governor of that ment Association began in this city this morning. President William A. Sweet, of this city, delivered the opening address and Secretary Isaac B. Potter, of New York, reported good results secured by the efforts of the association in the improvement of public roads not only in this but in other States.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDARS.

ALEANY, Feb. 24, 1891 .- The following are the Court of Appeals calendars for Wednesday, Febru-

WAR TO THE KNIFE BETWEEN REPUBLICANS.

Senator-Elect Gallinger, of New Hampshire, Resents Senator Chandler's Attacks.

ACCUSED OF POLITICAL TRADING.

The Charges Denied in an Eloquent Speech and the Assailant Denounced as a Coward.

A STURDY FOE AROUSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 24, 1891.—Senator Chandler's persecution of Dr. Jacob H. Gallinger, who is to be his colleague in the United States Senate for six years, beginning next week, has resulted in bringing that level headed statesman to bay. Notwithstanding the charges and insinuations which Chandler, through his newspaper, the Monitor, has hurled at him thick and fast, Gallinger has kept his temper and held his peace until to-day, when he arose in his seat in the Legislature and denounced them as malignant slanders, and challenged their author to either "put up (proofs) or

The attack which brought Gallinger to his feet took the form of an editorial utterance of the Monitor February 16-one of the most remarkable political distribes ever penned. It read thus:-THE BOOK OF BARGAINS.

Jones, Sinclair & Co., Brewers and Railroad Jobbers.
[Parties of the first part.]

with G. G. & Co., Merconary Republicans. [Parties of the second part.]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

Railroad bill of 1888—unlimited consolidation—ue com-

petition.

Bill of 1889; stock watering began. Close State election of 1891. That there should be no extra session of the Legistature to elect a Clerk and modify the law as to membership of the coming House, (Pefeated.)

That there should be no legislation at the extra session. [Carried out.]

aion. [Carried out.]

nangain No. III.

That there should be a compromise organization of the coming Hogee, and that a certain partner should be elected Speaker. [Defeated.]

That Charles H. Aimeden and not Hiram A. Tuttle should be elected Governor. [Defeated.]

Engain No. V.

That a certain partner should be elected United States Scuator. [Carried out.] BARGAIN NO. VI.
That a certain partner should be elected State Printer,
Carried out.

That the eight million stock-watering flosten and Maine and Concord and Montreal schemes, without limitation, should pass the Legislature. [Carried out.]

RARGAIN NO. VIII.

That the stock-watering bills should be signed by Governor Tuttle.

That the bill to repeal the nuisance act for suppressing ale houses and rum shops should pass the Legislature. That the repeal of the Nulsance act should be signed by Governor Tuttic.

That the Prohibitory law should be repealed and Icense laws adopted. That the repeal of the Prohibitory law should be signed by Governor Tutle.

This book of bargains will be completed and issued after the adjournment of the Legislature some time in the summer or fall of 1801, if the adjournment happens so soon.

DR. GALLINGER'S DEFENCE. Dr. Gallinger's remarks were listened to with breathless interest by a crowded house and galleries. After commenting on the inconsistency of the statements that the present Governor of New Hampshire was marked for slaughter by G. G & Co. a few weeks ago, and how he is a tool in the hands of the same men, ready to execute the details of a bargain made by them, he took up the allegation that he secured his election to the Sen-

ate by means of a bargain. "If," he said, "any trades have been made with Jones, Sinciair & Co., they were not made by me, If any deal was entered into, either with democrats or republicans, that aided in my election to the Senate, I do not know of it; nor do you, gentlemen, whether you supported me or not, believe anything of the kind. My hands are clean in this

Sonate, I do not know of it; nor do you, gentlemen, whether you supported me or not, believe anything of the kind. My hands are clean in this thing, no matter what malice or the spirit of revenge may say concerning it."

As fo the other charges, he said:—"They are false in web and woof, slanderous in inshinution and utterance alike and unworthy the peu of any sane man who places value upen honor, integrity or truth."

"Other men in New Hamphshire," he continued with something of pathoss in his voice, "have gone to their graves from wounds inflicted by their political associates. For myself I am wilfing to be judged fairly and criticised justly, but I cannot consent, while a member of this liouse, to submit quietly to accusations of dishonesty, corruption or disloyaity to party. I do not seek a quarrel with any man—I prefer to be on terms of friendship with all the world—I love my party more than I love strife; but I should despise myself, and you, gentlemen, would have a right to despise me, if I did not on this occasion defend myself."

CHANDLER'S ANDRUS.

The course of his speech Dr. Gallinger traced the beginning of Chandler's hostility to him back to the legislative session of 1878, when he (Gallinger), as a Senator, secured an amendment to a pending railroad bill. Chandler's paper charged him with corrupt motives, because, said Gallinger, "my political factor." What followed shortly after is well known. Gallinger has gotten every honor within the gift of the republicans of New Hampshire except the nomination for Governor—and that he has not desired. "But," he added, "since that time, at overy step in my pelitical career, I have been made to feet the power of a hand that does not hesitate to stab in the back or strike below the belt."

Dr. Gallinger told the House also of his magnanimity in 187, when Senator Pike died and Chandler was readed to the place, as I had a right to do. My canvass was conducted openly and honorably. The result was in the State. I did not enter into any siliance with him, believing

Chandler will age to the his match.

Cyrus A. Sulloway, of Manchester: Herman A. Green, of Hopkinton, and other ropublicans who have been pilloried in the Monitor, supplemented Dr. Gallinger's remarks with replies of their own which were of the most vigorous character permitted by parliamentary law. All this was "nuts" to the democrats who sat by and smiled at these evidences of hatred among their opponents.

GOVERNOR HILL SNUBS BULKELEY.

HE WILL NOT RECOGNIZE THE SIGNATURE OF CONNECTICUT'S GUBERNATORIAL CLAIMANT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANT, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1891.—The de facto Gov-ernor Bulkeley, of Connectiont, got a severe reproof

at the hands of Governor Hill to-day. A requisition came into the Executive Chambers for a prisoner named Charles E. Fardon, who is wanted in New Haven for burglary. The papers were signed "Morgan G. Bulkeley, Governor of Connecticut." Governor Hill promptly refused to

State.

This prompt and decided stand on Hill's part has pleased his triends immensely. They claim it will make him very popular with the democrats of Connecticuit and is as good a political play as any he has ever made. Certainly it is a decided rebuff to Bulkeley's claims and shows that the situation in Connecticuit is well understood elsewhere.

DETECTIVE DODDS DOESN'T SUCCEED.

action. Some time since the safe of Elkins & Woke here was cracked. Suspicion pointed to a clerk,

here was cracked. Suspicion pointed to a clark, Charles Fardon, who disappeared soon after. Last Saturday Inspector Byrnes telegraphed that he had the man in his custody.

Procuring a requisition from Morgan G. Bulkeley, Detective Dodds went to New York on Sunday night, Fardon was remanded till Saturday to allow Dodds to take his papers to Governor Hill. To-day Dodds telegraphed that Governor Hill and he could not recognize Bulkeley's signature as that of the Governor. Prosecuting Attorney John P. Rellogg, who went to Harlford to see Governor Bulkeley, returned this svening and said that Mr. Bulkeley declared that he could discover no way out of the trouble. Consequently instructions were forwarded to Officer Dodds to take his papers and come home.

There is a chance that Fardon may be seized by Waterbury officers the moment he is released by the New York authorities.

HARTFORD HAS A SENSATION. HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 24, 1891 .- Governor Hill's refusal to acknowledge Bulkeley's signature was the sensation at Connecticut's capital to-day. It was shown to personal friends by Lawyer Kellogg.
of Waterbury, son of ex-Congressman Kellogg.
The news flow like wildfire. The ropublicans
professed to care nothing for the position the
democratic Governor of the Empire State has taken
in Connecticut's fight, yet its significance could not
be denied, and everybody appreciated the trouble
which must follow the severing of official relations
between two adjoining States.
Hill was the first democranic Governor of the
country to express his views as to the contest
which the democrats of Connecticut have been
waging for two months to get their State officials
seated.
What did it mean? One suggestion I heard was,
"It looks as though Hill was after the Connecticut
delegates in the next Democratic National Convention." The democrats were delighted with the
news. was shown to personal friends by Lawyer Kellogg.

Charles E. Fardon, who was arrested at No. 214 East Thirty-fourth street, last Saturday, by Detectives Wade and Reap, of Inspector Byrnes' staff, upon a warrant issued in Waterbury, Conn., charging him with breaking into the store of Elkins & Wake, of that city, is still a prisoner at police headquarters. The Waterbury detectives have identified the prisoner, and as soon as Gov-ernor Hill signs the requisition papers he will be taken back to Connecticut for trial.

BULKELEY IN THE BALANCE.

THE CONNECTICUT SENATE IS STILL DETERMINED NOT TO RECOGNIZE HIM.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, I HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 24, 1891.-There is an increasing sentiment in favor of proceeding to regular business in the State Legislature. If the Senate continues firm in its attitude of absolute refusal to do anything until the democratic State officials are seated, then the next move will be for

The latest republican proposition is for a conference with the Senate to determine whether that body will agree to take up some of the more important matters which have for the last month been lying on the tables of the two houses. Even this conciliatory proposition has only a slim chance. The Senate took decided action chance. The Senate took decided action to-day. Last week the House sent a committee to inquire when the Senate would be ready for business. The Senate replied to-day, by a resolution, substantially that the Senate is not prepared to say when it will be ready, but prepared to discuss by conference any matters which may be properly considered.

From the action of Senate heretofore it is evident that this raforr locily to the question of the State officers. The Senate does not care to confere on any other question.

Governor Bulkeley sent to the Senate another hatch of nominations to-day, including the renomination of Insurance Commissioner Fyler. The clerk of the Senate was instructed by vote not to receive them.

clerk of the Schate was insuraced to the accepte them.

Governor Bulkeley sent to the House the renomination of Dwight Loomis for a Supreme Court judge—ship, which the Senate had refused to receive last week. He also sent in the renomination of Judge Sanford, of New Haven. The appropriation bills for the next two years were referred to committee, and the House adjourned. It is rumored that the regular House committees will be announced this week with the idea of going on with regular business in the House for a time.

FARWELL BOBS UP AGAIN.

THE LONG CONTEST IN ILLINOIS GIVES THE BE-TIRING SENATOR NEW HOPE,

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. SPRINGERELD, Feb. 24. 1801.—Senator Farwell's friends are keeping a sharp lookout for his interests at the State Capitol and propose to bring his name forward again if it is seen that he has any sort of a chance. W. J. Campbell, of Chicago, whom Farwell wanted for Collector of this whom Farwell wanted for Collector of this port, but whom President Harrison didn't appoint, is Senator Farwell's representative, and if he can do anything toward sending the junior Senator back to Washington he will do!. In the meantime Falmer, Oglesby and Streeter hold their respective positions and can neither win themselves nor be won over to the advocacy of any one clse.

A sensation is promised for the present week but

the farmers' Matual Benevoient Association votes and certainly no democrate would vote for him. Lindley is out of the question, and so is every other compromise candidate so far brought out. It is conceded that Palmer's chances are yet the

CHICAGO'S MAYORALTY.

CARTER H. HARRISON DESIBOUS OF BESUMING HIS FURNER OFFICE. BY TELFGRAPH TO THE HERALD. CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 24, 1891 .- The Mayoralty fight here is a three-cornered one. Mayor Cregier will be renominated by the democrats, while Hemistead Washburn, son of the late Elihu B. Washburn, will almost certainly be named by the republi-

almost certainly be named by the republicans. But Carter H. Harrison, who has been Mayor of the city four times, would like to be in his old seat again, and will run on a platform of his own, which is anti-Cregier. Harrison thinks he has been very badly treated by Cregier, who was his former commissioner of Public Works, and wants revenge. If the present fight keeps up it looks as if the democrats would be compelled to hand over the city administration to the republicans in April.

HORNER'S AGENT DISAPPEARS. QUEER BUMORS COMING FROM THE WEST ABOUT THE NEW YORK BANKER.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD. CHICAGO, Feb. 24, 1891 .- J. H. Ehrmann, the Chicago agent of Edward H. Horner, the New York banker, whose office was till to-day at No. 70 Dearborn street, suddenly disappeared to-day, and the books and paraphernalia in his rooms were seized by officers representing the Post Office Department

A woman who had purchased one of the Euro pean bonds sold by Horner wrote to Ehrmann that

she would come to-day to collect her money, but when she arrived at the office Ehrmann was not

she would come to-day to collect her modey, but when she arrived at the office Ehrmann was not there.

A telegram from New York said a notice was posted on the door of Hornor's office, at No. 89 Wall street, to the effect that the Chicago office had been closed, but that Chicago subscribers could get their money there.

Horner's Chicago office was opened on January 15, 1890, and since then his profits from here have averaged \$4,000 per month, he having about twenty-five hundred subscribers in this city. Horner has made a large amount of money in the West, for he has cleared about \$350,000 in the past five years in St. Leuis, his office there having been at No. 220 North Broadway. He has also made \$70,000 in Milwaukee in the past two years.

As for Chicago, the post office inspectors do not hesitate to say that some of the police were bought out. They also say Horner has cleared about twelve-million dellars through his operations in this country, and is the owner of \$2,000,000 worth of property in Germany.

He is said to be so closely watched in New Yerk that he cannot get away, though he would like to ge to Germany.

Post Office Inspector Floming told me to-night

go to Germany.

Pont Office inspector Floming told me to-night
he could have Horner indicted in thirty-six judicial districts, located in thirty-one States.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR WHITE CAPS. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 24, 1891.—Senator Gilman yesterday introduced a bill to discourage White Cap outrages. It provides that any person who is

Cap outrages. It provides that any person who is damaged or injured by White Caps may recover damages from the county in which the act occurs. In case a man is whipped he shall receive damages of not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$5,000, and a woman who is whipped by White Caps may recover from \$5,000 to \$10,000 damages. If it be proved that the persons who perform any act of White Capism live in more than one county the various counties from which they come shall share in the payment of such damages as are awarded. CONVENTION OF EDUCATORS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 24, 1891 .- The annual Convention of the Department of Superintendence WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 24, 1891.—The guber-natorial imbroglio in this State is brought home more closely than ever to-day by Governor Hill's

## of gas companies in New York city," but it will have no title when the committee gets in its work. ness man or property owner in New York city may had he been present. He would have heard this and other gibes at his administration which evoked